REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,732.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Re. 1 0
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a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the 1 inch.

Domestic Occurrences: each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "PUTTIALA" 845 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 3rd Feb. 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line to or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. "PUCHUMBA" 867 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. Melville, on FRIDAY, the 2nd February, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. "PUCHUMBA," 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd February 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th February 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Fore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Sues Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.

INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.

PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY 1st April 1877.

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

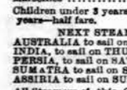
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.



MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of freight apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine steamship GUY MANNERING, 2,872 Tons, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first-class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

The RATE OF PASSAGE is

1st Class to Liverpool.....Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on Board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL, & Co., Agents,
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

Bombay, 30th January 1877. Passenger Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, and will be followed by the MACEDONIA on WEDNESDAY, the 28th idem.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to NAPLES.....Rs. 400.
2nd do. LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME and Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,

CAPT. KENNETH HORE.

THE above Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, positively.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 30th January 1877. Agents.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. INDIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th Feb.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th do.
—	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th do.
S.	CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. D'ndas	26th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	4th March.
S.	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th do.
S.	MONGOLIA	2823	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
—	TANJORE	2263	450	J. Orman	2nd April.
S.	MIRZAPORE	3761	600	A. Parish	9th do.
—	SIAM	2900	500	N. W. Hazelwood	16th do.
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Sues to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 6th Feb. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,621 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 3rd February 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle).

	Tons.	H. P.	
ASSAM	3033	500	Capt N. Stewart, 3rd Feb. at 3 P. M.
BAGALORE	2061	500	Capt G. N. Hector 3rd March at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead 31st March at 3 P. M.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 27th January 1877.

SALE OF WRECK—On account of whom it may concern, there will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on THURSDAY, the 15th February, the Hull, Machinery and Cargo of the Steamer DACCA, of 2,049 Tons and 300 H. P., as the vessel lies on the Santipilly rocks, near Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 31st January 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANISH BUTTER.

CHOICEST QUALITY.

Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

VALENTINES.

A Beautiful assortment of these OFFERINGS OF AFFECTION are now on view at the establishments of

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
POWDER.	SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description,
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO BOMB use.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.
Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints „ „ „ 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND

Proceeding up-country,
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS
For two, three, or four persons fitted in various degrees of completeness,
Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;
Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases; CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;
Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique; PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.; WINES; LIQUORS;
Soda and other Aerated Waters,
And
other requisites for comfort in travelling; by

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

Now Ready.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY.
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE,
AFTERNOON
AND
EVENING
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
EVENING.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.
AFTERNOON.
Doors open at 3; to commence at 3-30.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle.....Rs. 2. Children.....Re. 1.
Other parts of the House....Re. 1.
Children, Annas 8.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE FINE new Steamship ARAGO, Lewis Jones Commander, will sail early next week; have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For Terms and further particulars, apply to Captain JONES on board, or to

MARWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Bombay, 1st February 1877. Agent.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 91st Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, the sum of Rupees 14,690, being the 91st Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,690.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1877.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on the 8th February 1877, from parties willing to undertake the RIGHT of COLLECTING GRAZING FEES on the Esplanade, from 9th February 1877 to 9th February 1878.

For particulars apply to

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 31st January 1877.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on the 12th February 1877, for the SUPERSTRUCTURE of the NEW PUMPING ENGINE and BOILER HOUSE in H. M.'s Dockyard.

Plans and Specification of the work can be seen and other particulars learnt on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders should be accompanied with a deposit of 2½ per cent on the tendered amount, to be forfeited in the event of refusal or delay to sign the necessary agreement.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 31st January 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a TREBLE-STORIED BLOCK of STAFF QUARTERS at or near Parel, Bombay.

Plans, Specification and Conditions of Contract may be inspected at my Office, where also Forms of Tender may be obtained on application.

Tenders on these Forms only enclosed "Tender for a Block of Buildings at Parel," addressed to the Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his Office up till NOON of the 12th instant.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 1st February 1877.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of BULDEW BHAICHUND and VULUBDAS MOTICHUND, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in Virnga, in the Territories of His Highness the Gaecowar, and trading in Bombay under the Name and Firm of BHAICHUND JUMAKHAM, by means of their Munim, CHUGONLAL NANCHUND, adjudged Insolvents.

Whereas the PETITION of SIR ALBERT ABDULA DAVID SASSOON, Knight, REUBEN DAVID SASSOON, ARTHUR ABRAHAM DAVID SASSOON, AARON MOSES GUBBAY, and SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, all trading together in Bombay under the Name, Style, and Firm of Messieurs DAVID SASSOON and COMPANY, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Thirty-first day of January Instant. And whereas the said BULDEW BHAICHUND and VULUBDAS MOTICHUND have been this day duly adjudged Insolvents under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria Ch. ter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvents do, within thirty days from this date, file in my Office a Schedule in the Form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 31st day of January 1877.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 31st day of January 1877.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S

TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCURSION to ELEPHANTA TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant, at 1 P.M. (See *Gazette* of 29th January). Apply to Mr. W. SMITH, Star and Garter Hotel.

WANTED, a GOOD BROUGHAM and PAIR. Address WATSON HOTEL, No. 75.

FLAT and STEEPLECHASE SADDLES, and all A. DAVIS' SADDLERY, etc, FOR SALE. Apply to A. S. ABRAHAM, 32, Meadow Street.

BOARD and LODGING for One or Two Gentlemen on the TOP FLOOR of 56, Hornby Row, next to the Star and Garter Hotel, with a Family.

FOR SALE, small MULTITUBULAR BOILER, with Fittings complete, almost new.
GADDUM & Co.

FRESH HAMS, JUST RECEIVED, 14 Annas per lb. CHEESE in CUT 12 Annas per lb. J PEARSE, 22 Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

SPENCER'S Masonic publications, Calendar and Pocket Book, Aprons and Jewels for sale at N.Y. CURRANE & Co's, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE, A TRAINED CAVALRY CHARGER, Bay Arab, 7 years, showy action in Saddle and Harness, Price, Rs. 750. Address "H.R.," care *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash			Cash	
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	ARATED WATER	per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„	1 0	POTASH WATER	„	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„	1 0	LITHIA WATER	„	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„	1 0	VICHY WATER	„	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW SELF-REGISTERING FIELD GLASSES,
AS ADOPTED BY THE GERMAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.

THESE newly invented Instruments are made of the finest lenses, and being very powerful, afford a clear and distinct view.

They are focused by means of a hand-screw, which at the same time points to a number indicating the power of the focus. Once properly adjusted, they do not require further touching, thus possessing a vast advantage over ordinary Glasses which require focusing every time they are needed for use.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO. having made special arrangements with some of the first manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent, are now in a position to meet the wants of the public in this line.

They have on view, without exception, the LARGEST, FINEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK in Bombay, of best Pebble Spectacles and Eye glasses which they can offer at moderate rates.

Best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles (Convex and Concave) in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames.
Do. Do. Do. Double Eye-glasses (Convex and Concave) in Do. Do.
Ladies' Folding Reading Glasses.
Billiard and Shooting Spectacles.
Eye Preservers of every description.
Goggles, Stirrup Shaped Double Glasses.
Magnifying Glasses, &c., &c.

Also,

An entirely NEW COLLECTION of CHRONOGRAPHS and RACING WATCHES for the COMING SEASON.

Out-station Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or reference in Bombay.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

Special attention is given to this Department. We beg to draw attention to the Large Variety of Materials, the Superior Fit and Finish.

Patterns with Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns, with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..... each	6 8	Badham's English printed Cambric, with Collars attached, the latest Designs ..... each	4 0	Badh m's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered ..... each	7 8 to 9 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns, with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ..... each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ..... each	5 0	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours of Fancy Stripes ..each	9 0
Badham's best French Cambric, with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour ..... each	5 8	The above with Extra Super Long Cloth ..... Long Cloth, made as above, Cambric Front and Cuffs ..... each	3 12	Wove or Print of Flannels plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk ..... each	8 8
				Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, Neat Stripes ..... each	11 8

SLEEPING SUITS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Striped Cambrics, a Large Choice, Light or Dark Colours.....Suit	7 8	Best French Cambric, in a Variety of Patterns.....Suit	8 8	Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Plain or striped Patterns..Suit	18 0
Oxford Cloth, all shades of Colour, the material strongly recommended for wear.....Suit	11 0	Zephyr Cloth, Neat Patterns, equal to Spun Silk .....Suit	11 0	Spun Silk in Plain Silk White or neat Fancy Stripes, these are delightfully cool .....Suit	26 0
		Badham's Best Silk and Wool, Plain or Fancy Colours.....Suit	19 0		

COLLARS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIAN WASHING.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's West End, small turn down all round .....per doz.	6 8	Badham's Shakespear, a model at deep turn down .....per doz.	6 8	Badham's Grovenor, stand up, round for Mess wear ....per doz.	6 8
Badham's Dux, small turn corner only .....per doz.	6 8	Badham's London Society, deep turn corner .....per doz.	6 8	Badham's Shakespear, with neat colour Tie attached, well set for Mofussil wear ....per doz.	7 0
Badham's Pall Mall, stand up „ ...	6 8	Badham's First Lord, medium turn corner only .....per doz.	6 8	First Lord, medium turn collar for Mofussil wear ....per doz.	7 0
Badham's Rezent, turn down all round .....per doz.	6 8	Badham's Oxford, a small turn down all round .....per doz.	6 8	Badham's Drog with Eureka Washing Scarf attached .....per doz.	10 8
		Badham's Clericel .....per doz.	8 8		

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIES HEMMED AND WASHED.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Fine Scotch Lawn.....	per dozen.	5	0	Fine Irish Cambric with Fancy Coloured Borders	per dozen.	16	8
Plain or Fancy Coloured Borders.....		12	0	French Cambric, 1 Inch Hem-Stitched Borders		12	8
Fine Irish Cambric		15	0			14	8
Plain Tape or Fancy Cord Borders.....		18	8	Superfine French Cambric, Printed Borders		18	0
Do. do.		20	8			24	0
Do. do.		23	8	Ladies' French Cambric, Hem-Stitched, ½ inch and 1 inch Border.....		8	8
						12	8

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown.....	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality.....	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown.....	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown.....	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab.....	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats.....	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry.....	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry.....	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains.....	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White.....	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets.....	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke.....	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets.....	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats.....	6-8 to	8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill from the commencement of next month for a month or two.

Apply "C. E.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, from the 12th February until 30th May, LARGE AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS on the Top Floor of Apollo House, Fort, (over Co-operative Stores). For Rent and particulars, apply to Mr C. A. LANGLEY, Apollo House, Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE, a SOLID MAHOGANY CONCERT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard, the property of H. CLEVELAND, Esq. It has Repeater action and was made to order for India sixteen months ago. Price Rs. 1,700. Apply to

SOUNDY & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, the ROOM on the Ground Floor of the corner building facing the Bombay Bank, admirably suited for a Broker's Office. For particulars apply to

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, 28th December.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We hereby AUTHORIZE MR. OTTO FIEDLER to SIGN our FIRM and MR. JAMES BICKEL to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1877.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8, Cloth binding.

WET-DAY REMINISCENCES,
BY
SOLWIN.

Douglas Stapenhil. | Croppy in Search of a Wife.
Faded Away. | A Genteel Tragedy,
and Eight other Indian Stories written during the late S. W. Monsoon.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS, PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prep

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 1st FEB. 1877.

CONSOLS still remain at 95⅞ but French Rentes have again advanced, the quotation now being 108¾, which gives a return of only 4⅛ per cent. to investors.

Reuter's report of the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday is firm, sales 12,000 bales, prices unchanged. Private telegrams, however, are decidedly less favourable, the tone at the close being described as weak, Surats to arrive freely offered. There are sellers of Good Omra with the good clause, February-March shipment, via Canal, at 6 3/16d., and of Good Fair at 5 13/16d. per lb. This, in conjunction with the continued free receipts at the American ports, does not look like any immediate recovery in prices. Reuter calls Piece Goods in Manchester flat, but says that producers are well engaged forward. We hear, however, that there are sellers of Cloth at a decline of quite 1½d. per piece from last quotations.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 13¼ cents, May shipment 13 11/16 cents per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877. This week.	1876. Last week.	1875.
Wednesday's Receipts	18,000	13,000	20,000	15,00
Five days' do.	... 97,000	74,000	84,000	69,00
Total since 1st Sept	3,095,000	.....	3,020,000	2,587,000

Coffee in London is quiet at a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon, and 2s. in Good Ordinary. Native. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are unchanged.

A withdrawal of £75,000 from the Bank of England for Egypt took place yesterday, making £875,000 withdrawn since last return.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, out of £350,000 offered only £129,000 were allotted, viz. :—£41,000 to Calcutta and £88,000 to Bombay, tenders by mail at 1s. 10d. and by telegraph at 1s. 10 1/16d receiving in full, the average rates obtained being 1s. 10·12d. on Calcutta and 1s. 10·05d on Bombay. This result shows that Government had fixed a minimum of 1s. 10d., which by some people is regarded as a strengthening feature, but on the other hand there is no overlooking the fact that the demand for remittance to this side is so limited that the Banks do not feel warranted in paying 1s. 10d. Government may, of course, keep out of the market in this way for a time, as they do not require to sell £350,000 a week to make up the full amount estimated for in the last budget, but the ultimate result can only be the same as last year when they suspended their drawings in the busy season and were compelled to accept much lower prices in the rains.

Bar Silver, in sympathy with the lower rates obtained for Council drafts, has, according to Reuter, become unquotable, but private messages report 57¼d. (equivalent to a fraction under 1s. 10d. per rupee) as which there are no buyers. Nothing could be more convincing proof of the weakness of the position, showing, as it does, not only that there is no scarcity of Silver in Europe, but that the export to this side has been overdone. The action of Government in withholding Council drafts may give a temporary firmness to the market, by causing remitters to go on purchasing Silver, but this very fact will be a source of increased weakness later on, and there is no disguising the fact that we have not yet seen the last of the depression in Silver.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a very weak feeling and a decline of 1-16d. from yesterday, but owing to stronger accounts from Calcutta more firmness was apparent in the afternoon and at the close rates have more than recovered the morning's decline. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 15-16d.	
	to 1s. 10d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 10 3-16 to 1d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 10¼d.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand at par to ¼ premium. In 60 days' sights a small amount of business was done at 98, and there are still buyers but no sellers at the rate.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is, if anything, a shade steadier. There are buyers of Fours at 97¼, and we quote Fours-and-a-half Rs. 97¼, Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

SHARES are still dull with a downward tendency. Banks are unchanged but Spinning and Weaving shares are offered very freely and our quotations show a general decline of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share. In Press Companies, Berars and Mofussils are both Rs. 5 lower. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 lower.

COTTON to day opened with a firmer appearance owing partly to Reuter's Liverpool report and partially to expectations of a considerable decline in Exchange. Purchases of Fully Good Fair Omra were made at Rs. 203 and of Good at Rs. 205 per candy, but in the afternoon buyers again withdrew and the market closes quiet at an advance of Re. 1 per candy on yesterday. The receipts yesterday were 1,344 bales, making 13,488 bales for the six days. Closing quotations are :—

Best Hingunghaut, ready	Rs. 220	per candy f.p.
,, Ginned Broach, Feb. ..... ,,	222	,,
,, Akote ,, ... ,,	205	,,
Good Omra. ,, ... ,,	204	,,
F. G. F. ,, ... ,,	200	,,
G. F. ,, ... ,,	196	,,
F. G. F. Dholkra ,, ... ,,	200	,,
G. F. ,, ... ,,	196	,,

FREIGHTS are steady at unchanged rates. By steamer for Liverpool we quote £2-8 9 to £2-10 for ready, £2-7-6 for shipment in a week. To arrive £2-5 for Cotton and £2-1-3 was done late yesterday. By sail there is nothing doing. Iron ships are willing to accept £2 for Liverpool, but there is no cargo offering.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet with, if anything, an easier tendency. The late failures in the Bazaar have created a feeling of distrust and dealers are very cautious about operating.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates pe Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	705
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
Ch ntered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	285
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	330
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	110
National Bank of India.	37,200	250	125	6 do.	104
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	75 p.*	1,600
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,060
Alliance Spinning	2,000	2,500	all	200*	3,450
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	75
Bhowmaggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,600
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,180
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	265
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	130
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	9·6	1,000	all	100 p.s.	830
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,060
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,040
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	110 p.s.	1,060
Great Eastern ..... Ld.	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,265
Hindustan S. and W. Co.	575	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,120
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	990
Jeewraj Balioo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,025
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,115
K. Mucoujee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	99
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	975
Madras U. Spinning ...	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,225
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	36,000	50	30	..	37
Mandvi S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,330
Morarjee Spinning	1,943	1,000	all	90 p.s*	1,375
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	320
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	960
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	940
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	365
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	830
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,160
Rassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,000
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	930
Do do. 1 Share	300	1,000	125	p.s.	300
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

*Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	965
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	665
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	220 xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218· 3·05	p. c.	260 xd.
Do. New £20 shares...	..	£20 130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20 65· 7·3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20 21·17·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ...	..	£18 196·5·15	do.	235

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

MAIN LINE.

Earnings, week ending 20th January 1877, £71,710-19-6. Corresponding week last year, £56,876-16-6. Increase, £14,835-3-0. From 1st January 1877 to 20th January 1877, £218,328-19-10 From 1st January 1876 to 22nd January 1876, £189,181-16-0. Increase, £29,147-3-10. Miles open, week ending 20th January 1877, 1,279¾. Corresponding week last year, 1,279¾. Increase, 0. Per mile open, week ending 20th January 1877, £56-0-8. Corresponding week last year, £44-8-10. Increase, £11-11-10.

JUBBULPORE LINE.

Earnings, week ending 20th January 1877, £8,958-2-2 Corresponding week last year, £3,794-8-9. Increase, £5,163 13-5. From 1st January 1877, to 20th January 1877 £27,426-13-0 From 1st January 1876 to 22nd January 1876, £12,022-16-3. Increase, £15 403-16-9. Miles open, week ending 20th January 1877, 223¾. Miles open, week ending 20th January 1876, 223¾. Corresponding week last year, 223¾. Increase, 0. Per mile open, week ending 20th January 1876, £40-0-9. Corresponding week last year, £16-19-2. Increase, £23-1-7.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,476 tons, Captain J. Owens, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. PERLVAN, 51 tons, Captain H. Percy, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE APELLES, 1,038 tons, Captain A. W. Blackstone arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (October 28 h.), with a cargo of 1,323 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lyon & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and two first class and two hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CUMMILLA, 550 tons, Captain J. C. Sharpe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (January 20th), via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Bernard, Lieut. Griffin, Mr. Turkhud, and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Captain T. Sanders, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Revd. Mr. Waci, Lieut. Bennet, Mr. Young, Mrs. Phelps and child, 72 men, women and children of H. M.'s 48th Regt., and twenty deck passengers.

THE STEAMER DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.—The steam tug Hunsdon, which was telegraphed for to help the Duke of Sutherland from her perilous situation, arrived from Calcutta on Sunday last. Since the unfortunate occurrence of the accident, the steamer has been driven nearer to the shore by the force of the current and surf, and since Sunday an accumulation of sand has arisen, and the vessel appears more firmly embedded in the sand than ever. A hawser from the steam tug to the Duke of Sutherland has been fastened, and a quantity of the cargo is being landed to lighten the vessel. The tug Hunsdon has been engaged at the rate of Rs. 1,200 a day for her services, during the time she is employed in attempting to extricate the Duke of Sutherland from her perilous position. The steam tug Hunsdon has taken her position to the stern of the Duke of Sutherland, and two stout hawsers have been passed from the stern of the steamer to the steam tug. The cargo is still being discharged from the Duke of Sutherland, and she appears to be rising a little.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
31	Canara (s).....	Sanders.....	Calcutta, Jan 6.
Feb. 1	Comilla (s)	Sharp.....	Calcutta, Jan 6.
	Akola (s)	Williams ..	Kurrachee, Jan 29.
	Apelles	Blackstone ..	Newcastle, Oct 28

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
1	Batavia (s)	Crocco	Genoa.
	Perlvan (s).....	Percy	Coast and Carwar.
	Yeddo (s).....	Owens	Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 27 Amaryllis (s) .....Blagburn .....Genoa, Dec 19.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27 Rajpootana (s) ....
Athdi (s)..... ... ...
28 Berengaria ....
Ispahan ....
Targot ....

PASSENGERS.

Per Amaryllis—Mr and Mrs Sieberman, and Mr and Mrs S Beamish.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 30 Burma (s) .... Fombay and S. Ports.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 30 Africa (s)..... ..... Bombay and S. Ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per s.s. Burma—from Galle to Madras—Mr C Blunt[illegible].

Per P and O S Bokhara—To Madras—Mr Branson's native servant, Mrs A E F Golloway, Moorooppa Chetty and servant, Mr W J Cartwright, ayah, and native servant, Mr A Jackson, Col Bloomfield and three servants.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P and O S Bokhara—From Madras to Malta—Mr Justice Holloway. To Venice—Major and Mrs Liddesdale. Mr R W Lodwick, and Miss Lodwick. To Melborne—Mr R Roupell, Mr Ellis, Private R Jones, Private R Callon, Private E Bartlett, Private John Brough, wife and child, and Private John McBride.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL

King Richard s—25 cases porter and 27 packages port wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 19 packages earthenware, E M Mahomed ; 50 boxes bar soap, Jooma Sacoor ; 125 kegs iron nails, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar ; 5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 21 crates earthenware and 6 cases glassware, Jaffer Rahimtoola ; 3 casks plasterwork, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.

Trentham Hall s—133 bundles steel, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar ; 5 hogsheads porter and 12 cases portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Guy Mannering s—1,312 bundles hoop iron, and 64 bundle spring steel, Tybally Ebrahjee ; 17 crates earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola ; 34 cases porter, Nusserwanjee Aspundiajee.

FROM LONDON.

Europa s—5 casks gun flints, Mahomedally Lookmanjee.

Guy Mannering s—100 kegs lead ore, Mowjee Godhoo.

Sultan s—100 cases cotton goods, Ashley and Co ; 4,891 bars iron, Abdoolally Esmoodin.

Surat s—106 bags bird shots, Scomar Vevaji.

King Richard s—240 bars steel, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.

Xanthe s—100 kegs sulphur of copper, Nuthoo Mooljee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Union—198 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Batavia s—50 boxes claret, and 100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons ; 200 cases brandy, Dinshaw Pestonjee B and Co ; 50 cases brandy, K R Mody.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aragon s—216 cwts myrabollams, Virbookundass Amrutlall ; 30 bale wool, Canjee Nundjee ; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Nathoo ; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Colianjee ; 100 bales cotton, Bunchordas Bhawandass ; 45 bales cotton, Canjee Anundji ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 39 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 4 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 10 bales wool Ramjee Nuthoobhoy ; 30 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee ; 34 bales wool, Govindjee Purvotum.

Nimrod s—150 bales wool, Lladhur Covindjee ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 16 bales wool, Jaitha Pursotam ; 50 bales cotton, Messrs Hubart and Co ; 62 bales coir yarn, Cooper, Landon's Agency.

Guy Mannering s—100 cwts myrobolans, Jetha Pursotam ; 650 bales cotton, Rallli Brothers ; 151 bales wool, and 5 bales cotton, Nusseer Khuttow ; 200 bales cotton, Nusseer Kessoojee and Co ; 28 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co ; Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 30 cwts old iron, Cooper, Landing Agency ; 130 cwts B horns, Hasum Noormahomed.

India s—664 bales wheat, Knoop and Co ; 2,445 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 250 bales cotton, E Spimer and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—112 cases olibanum, Mahomed Premjee ; 4 bales carpet, Sona Alidool Cadar, 2 bales carpet, Avona Moona (sacun Tarapon ; 26 bales hides and skins, V A & M Shaik and Co ; 25 bales hides and skins, S W A T N Meera and Co ; 19 bales hides and skins, Mahamedally and Co ; 10 bales hides, Abramovitz and Co ; 16 bales hides and skins, Dhurumsey Velljee ; 10 cases cardamoms, 647 packages coffee, 21 bales leatherers, and 91 tales senna, P and O S N. Co.

Shakespeare—933 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 644 cwts rapeseed and 50 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Cosmopolitan s—300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 87 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

Lady Carnac—300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nizam s—1,185 cwts gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 247 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ettore s—210 bales cotton, E Spimer and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

Nizam s—126 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s—100 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 153 bales cotton Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Nizam s—144 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA VIA NAPLES.

India s—150 bales cotton, H Claron and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kashgar s—238 cwts red raisin, Haji Mahomed Hajee Cassum ; 5 cwts rambay stones, Cungoo Meghjee ; 63 cwts sandalwood, S N Tulatee ; 63 cwts sandalwood, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy ; 334 cwts sandalwood, and 30 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebrahim ; 5 bales twist, U Byramjee ; 56 cases sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Chettoor ; 10 bales twist, A Spining and Co ; 33 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 100 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—25 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

3141 Surat (s), Burn—Malin, 12th Feb.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
2114 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.
1444 India (s), Read—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

738 Countess of Rothes, Hill—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1265 Lady Carnac, Carnell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1130 Rona, Mackenzie—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1543 Raphael, Sherman—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HULL.

1756 Shakespeare, Macgregor—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

1017 Cosmopolitan (s), Bitcham—Ralli Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1199 Cape Comorin, Haswell—Rallis Brothers.
1217 Delaware, Dree—Wallace & Co.
1270 Varuna, Philp—Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

1426 Ettore (s), Lezerich—A. Lopez & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1727 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 5th Feb.

F R DUNKIRK.

2823 Hotspur Shaw—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1747 Assam (s), Cates—P. and O. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1514 Kashgar (s), Baker—P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1613 County of Peebles, Fraycye—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1414 Frank Pendleton, Nichols.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1 36 Romania Jack—Finlay Muir & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

101 Mahi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1379 George F. Manwee—Humphrey.
896 Thirza, Dhal—Knoop & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1038 Apelles, Blackstone—Lyon & Co.
1175 Anne Boyd, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.
661 Batavia, Brow.
593 Bienvenida, Garriga.
1 85 City of Limerick, Kilgan—W. Nicol & Co.
1193 Centurion, Widdicombe—Gaddum & Co.
1646 County of Cairnbess, Miller—Finlay, Muir & Co.
988 Dawn Castle, Gallicher—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1353 Herald Haarfager (s), Heitberg.
1 39 Pines Regent, Graham.
1106 Professor Mohn, Lamp—James Mackintosh & Co.
279 Rene, Cadet.
1191 Robert Kerr, Fleming—Killick, Nixon & Co.
699 Silas Curtis, Coughton.
1499 Thomas, Hilyard—Campbell.
1371 Z. Ring, Moran—Killick, Nixon & Co.

COUNTRY TRADER.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
800 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Fiere, Guthrie.
Thetis (s), Ward.
Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshawe—(Flagship.)

HIGH COURT.—2ND FEBRUARY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

On Judge's Summons referred from Chambers.

284-74—Jefferson and Payne—S. A. R. Ali vs Waljee Canjee and others—Chutoorbhooj Waljee and others—Claimants, Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and M. M. Munshi.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

888-75—P Kawasjee—Pestonjee Rustomjee vs Lalbhoy Vullubhoy and another—P and Smith and Macfarlane.—Part heard.

154-76—Prescot and Winter—Robert Joy vs Abdool Sattar Haji Mahomed and another—Pestonjee K. Bukhai—Mr Shapoorjee Bukhai—Mr Skipsey.

570-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Velvahoo and another vs Framjee Mooljee and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

161-76—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidass Khimjee and another vs Nagadass Parmanundass and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

593-75—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Munchabai vs Jevanger

202 72—Lynch and Tobin—Vishnoo Ramchundra vs Chandrasett Bapoosett and others

471-76—Jevanger—Sayed Ally bin Syed R vs Seedee Nussiba Chopella.

623-76—Macfarlane—Rustomjee Dossabhoy vs Dhunjee Mowjee.

625-76—M M Munshi—Faizullabhai vs Rustomjee Jamsetjee and another—Crawford and Bowey.

419-75—In per on—Govind Soonder vs Toolsidass Dhunjee and others—M H Khan.

578-76—Fletcher and Smith—Vussonjee Dewchund vs Lalvahoo—P Kanejee.

417-76—M H Khan—Memon Hajee Adam Hajee &c., vs Dewa Currimchund and others—Hearn and Co.

671-72—Mr Fletcher—Dossabhoy Hormusjee vs Jamsetjee Perozshaw and others—Macfarlane.

617-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ludha Soondarjee vs Ghella Samaldass and others—Jefferson and Payne.

571-75—Mr Fletcher—Soondrabai vs Veera Goka—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For further direction on Commissioner's Report.

SHORT CAUSES.

228-75—Jefferson and Payne—Rewbux Dhunseedass vs Hamoottmull Motichund—Cowasjee Lynch and Owen.

694-76—Lynch and Tobin—Mooljee Hunsraj vs Hajee Adam Hajee Esmail—M. H. Khan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 1.

Balfour, Lieut Col, Bengal R A, on duty, to England.
Brann, Capt, Bombay St—ff, from leave, to Poona.
Maxwell, 84th Lieut., Madras 69th Foot, on duty, to Madras.
Schribbs, Lieut, Madras 2-16th Regt, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Jones, Lieut, Madras R A, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Rooms, Col, Bombay 5th Regt N I, on sick leave, to England

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, February 1.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj J G E Griffith, S C, Bgde Maj, Nusseerabad, is allowed furlough to Europe for eight months from date of departure in March next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt Cols from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps—Maj John Henry Castell, Maj William Thomas Mills, and Maj Lester Horatio Sibthorpe, 20th Jan 1877.

Col F Evans, R A, C. Comdt, 5th Regt N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The undermentioned Officer of the S C, is entitled to the Col's allowance from the date specified :—

Lt-Col Bt Col Robert Phayre, C B, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, 26th Jan 1877.

The furlough to Europe for two years granted to Col F Boome, S C, by G O No 75, of the 19th Jan 1877, is under Rule 14 Class 2 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lt H F V Gaitskell, Mad S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in antic pation of the furlough which he will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Surgn J F Keith, M D, was allowed furlough in India for one month, on medical certificate, from the 1st July 1875, under Rule XIV, of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Maj G A Leach, S C, Supdt of Army Schools, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and thirteen days, from date of departure in March next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—

Lt A J Nuthall, S C, Maj H C B Tanner, S C, and Capt M M Carpendale, S C.

The under mentioned Officers have each been granted an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate :—

Surgn-Maj E F Wheatley, Lt-Col H K Bushe, Infantry, and Maj A J Doig, S C.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangement is made :—

Mr J P Jones, Third Officer of the Indian Govt Steamer Amherst, joined the Indian Govt Despatch Vessel May Frere as Acting Second Officer from the 1st inst, inclusive.

The following arrangement is announced :—

Mr C J Cuthbert, First Officer, Indian Govt Steamer Comet, proceeding to join the Vessel at Bagdad from Kurrachee (on transfer from Dalhousie), and one of the relieving servants, were provided, the former with a first class passage, and the latter a deck passage, meeting, &c., on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Pachumba, from the 26th Dec 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A L Onslow, B A, is appointed Chaplain of Sattara with Mahableshwar and Panchgani, vice the Rev H H Pace, proceeded to Europe.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col W C Parr and Mr Nandshanker Toojshanker respectively received and delivered over charge of the Rewa Kanta Agency on the 25th inst, before office hours.

Mr J B Peile and Maj J W Watson respectively received and delivered over charge of the Kattywar Political Agency on the 20th inst, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Govr in Council is passed to confirm the appointment, made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, of Mr Hari-dass Shamra to act as Fourth Translator and Interpreter, High Court, during the absence of Mr J Flynn.

Mr R V Hearn, Govt Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for one year from 1st Feby 1877.

Mr H Cleveland is appointed to act as Govt Solicitor and Public Prosecutor at Bombay during the absence of Mr R V Hearn on leave, or until further orders.

Mr H Batty received charge of the Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana on the 30th inst, before office hours.

Mr L A Watkins, Second Depy Registrar, Comsr for taking Affidavits, and Clerk to the Judges sitting on the Original Side of the High Court, resumed charge of his duties on the 19th inst, after office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Framjee Nusserwanjee, Huzur Deny Collr of Ahmednagar, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate, from 19th inst to the 28th Feby 1877, or end of March 1877.

Mr J C Lobbrook, Asst Supdt of Stamps, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-seven days.

Mr G S M Idiawoon acts as Asst Supt of Stamps during Mr Colebrook's absence.

In consequence of Mr R E Candy, appointed to act as Extra First Asst Collr of Ahmednagar, having received charge of that appointment on the 3rd inst, the appointment of Mr E C K Oliveut as Acting First Asst Collr of Surat, notified under dates the 13th Nov 1875 and 8th January 1877, is cancelled from the first named date. He will continue to be substantive "pro tem" Second Asst Collr, and to do duty in the Surat Collectorate.

Mr C B Windscheler will return to his appointment of Supernumerary Asst Collr of Ratnagiri, continuing to act as Supernumerary Asst Collr of Kolaba from the above date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Apothecary L Cordeiro is appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Station at Vingorla during the absence of Apothecary R Crawford on sick leave, or until further orders.

Apothecary W Cotton is appointed to the medical charge of the Civil Station at Sirgo, vice Apothecary Lewis George, deceased.

Capt E S Reynolds, of the B S C, Asst Political Supdt, Upper Sind Frontier, has passed an examination in the Biluchi language on the 14th Dec 1876.

Surgn A F Adams to be Civil Surgn, Shikarpur, vice Surgn J F Keith.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J R Arthur, C S, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India three months' special leave, without pay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major W Manson, R E, to be Ex Engr, Surat and Broach.
Mr W S Howard to be Ex Engr, Ahmednagar
Capt W is Hayden, R E, to act as Ex Engr, Surat and Broach, in addition to his other duties until the arrival of Major Manson.
Col Jenkin Jones, R E, received charge of the Office of Suptdg Engr, Northern Division, on the 22nd Jan 1877, before noon.
Lieut Col W A Baker, R E, received charge of the Suptdg Engr, Northern Division, from the 15th to the 21st Jany, both days inclusive, in addition to his other duties.
Col A U H Finch, R E, received charge of the Office of the Suptdg Engr, Central Division, from Col J Jones, R E, on the forenoon of the 19th Jan 1877.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Griffiths returned from special duty under the Govt of India, and assumed charge of the Sculpture and Decorative Departments of the School of Art from Mr Terry on the 12th inst, before office hours.

Messrs Chenbasappa B Dharwar and Pandurang V Chintamon Petkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Depy Educational Inspr, Dharwar Sub-Division, on the 15th inst, before office hours.

Rao Saheb B A Savanur, Depy Inspr, Kaladgi Sub-Division, is granted privilege leave for forty-five days from the 5th Feb 1877.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL, BRITISH FORCES.

The transfers of Asst Apothecaries Mc'abe, No 111, from Colaba Sanitarium to 65th Regt, and Brannan, No 104, from 65th Regt to G/4 R A, as per Notification No 1 of 1877, are cancelled.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 5 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 2 ...	5-0 P.M. ...	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 2 ...	1-0 P.M. ...	2-0 P.M.
China	,, 6 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	No after
Australia	,, 3 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion.....	,, 12 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 12 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE N. W. PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, 1st Feb.

In consequence of his recent accident, the Lieutenant Governor returns to Allahabad immediately.

THE CONFERENCE AT PESHAWUR.

PESHAWUR, 31st Jan.

The Conference on Cabul affairs commenced yesterday; no meeting to-day in consequence of the indisposition of the Cabul Envoy.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

ANXIETY RESPECTING RUSSIA'S POLICY.

LONDON, 1st Feb.

Some definite indication of the course that Russia will now adopt towards Turkey since the failure of the Conference is anxiously awaited. It is believed that Russia is desirous of receding from the ground assumed in the speech lately made by the Czar at Moscow.

SERVIA AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 31st Jan.

It is stated that Servia in her negociations for peace, claims Little Zvornik and the complete evacuation of her territory by the Turkish forces.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

The steamer Sidonian, of the Anchor Line, arrived at Liverpool to-day.

LONDON, 31st Jan., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Sarats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras ..... 5 11-16d.

The Manchester Market has been fist, producers well engaged forward.

2 per cent. Consols for account .... 95¼d.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 108¾.

The sum of £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

Departure— Menzaleh.

LINE REPORTS.—1st February.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line interrupted. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 1st Feb., 7-25 A.M.

Mail steamer Geelong, from China, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market weak.

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 9 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...	Is. 10¼d.	"
Credits, 3 " ...	Is. 10 3-16d.	"
Documents, 3 " ...	Is. 10 3-16d.	"
Sovereigns.....	.....Rs. 11-5 each.	

Rice continues to be imported into Madras in large quantities. In the space of 8 days 19 vessels arrived in the harbour, chiefly from Calcutta, and together burdened with 327,532 bags of rice.

Mr. J. H. Grant, the newly appointed Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, assumed charge of his office yesterday in the forenoon. Mr. Trevor resumed charge of his duties as Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

An attempt is to be made to bring out an Italian Opera Company to Calcutta next cold season. Several influential gentlemen have already joined the committee, and as soon as a few more names are obtained, something definite will be settled.

We are told by the *Civil and Military Gazette* that the broad guage line of the Punjab Northern State Railway up to Jhelum will be opened to the public in July or August next. A portion of it from Jhelum to Wuzeerabad is ready for the reception of the rails. Great credit is due to the railway officials for the vigorous manner in which they are carrying on the work.

The quantity of wheat shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of December 1876 amounted to 50,766 cwts., of the value of Rs. 2,25,970. Of this quantity 29,218 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,24,548, were shipped to Liverpool; 15,750 cwts., valued at Rs. 73,121, to Marseilles and Genoa; the remander to Zanzibar, Aden, Cutch, Verawul, Goa and a number of places on the Indian coast.

The following "notice" appears in the Calcutta papers. There is a novelty about it, especially in the invitation to "those having children," which is interesting:—

Her Excellency Lady Lytton will receive in the Gardens of Government House, on Thursday next, the 1st February, from 5 to 7. All ladies and gentlemen having the entree of Government House are invited to attend, and those having children to bring them. A book will be kept at each gate, in which visitors are requested to write their names as they enter.

(Sd.) G. Pomeroy Colley, Col.,
M. S. to Viceroy.

January 29th, 1877.

The Revd. Mr. Gregson, whose self-devoted labours among the British troops lately attracted the commendation of the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, will shortly arrive in Calcutta on an Evangelistic visit. Next week, the *Englishman* says, he will conduct special services every evening in the Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Square. Mr. Gregson's eloquence and enthusiasm will doubtless obtain for him a warm reception from the Evangelistic section of the community. His successful work among the soldiery has won for him the good wishes of widely various classes and sects.

For the third time only, since its first anniversary some fifteen years ago, the public dinner of the Calcutta Trades' Association is not to take place. Some of its members and a few private guests were to have dined together at the Town Hall on Monday evening last. A contemporary remarks that not so much because their annual banquet was a feature in itself—the one cosmopolitan gathering of the Calcutta year—as that the Association took an interest in many matters of current legislation concerning commerce, displaying a good deal of sound sense in their recommendations, as a rule, and a keen comprehension of the practically useful.

The *Madras Mail* publishes the following special telegram from Calcutta in reference to the Viceroy and the Duke of Buckingham:—"The Viceroy has just received private letters from the Duke of Buckingham, which make no mention of resignation, but express cordial appreciation of Sir R. Temple's services, and his solicitude to assist him in every way. The Duke's relations with the Supreme Government are of the most friendly nature, and His Grace's conduct throughout the negotiations is considered public-spirited and gentlemanly. Sir R. Temple issues no orders. He merely gives the benefit of his special experience in the form of recommendations to the Madras Government. The Supreme Government is fully alive to the lamentable blunder of the Duke's visit to the Andamans, but maintains that the undemonstrative, unsensational and business-like manner in which his Council approached the famine difficulties is worthy of high praise."

The emigration of labourers to the tea districts of Assam, Kachar, and Sylhet is assuming such large proportions that it is satisfactory to find how well it is now generally managed, and that the number of deaths on the journey is annually decreasing. The total number of emigrants despatched last year was 29,314, which was more than double the number sent off in 1872-73, when 14,411 only left. The increase has been chiefly to Assam, the numbers for the two years being 18,894 and 8,140 respectively, the demand for Kachar and Sylhet having remained nearly stationary. The agency employed to obtain the recruits also shows much change, for whilst the number of licensed contractors was only one more than in the previous year, or eleven to ten, the number of licensed recruiters increased by 294, many managers now preferring to obtain their recruits through garden sardars rather than through the contractors. This is shown by the fact that of the 33,175 emigrants registered as recruits, 16,542 were obtained through the agents of contractors, and 16,633 by garden sardars.

The suit which has been long pending in the District Court at Cochin, and which is known as having arisen out of the Mellus schism, has been decided by Mr. Wigram, the Officiating District Judge. The suit was to recover possession of the Manakodam Church and its appurtenances from the defendants, Mathai Cathanar and others, and for an injunction to restrain first defendant from in any way interfering with the right of plaintiffs, Kunnel Varki Lovan and others, to enter and perform ceremonies in the said Church, and further to recover from first defendant 45 rupees as damages for unlawfully closing the Church, together with the costs of the suit. The Judge delivered an elaborate judgment of which the following is the concluding sentence:—"On every ground it seems to me that the present suit must be dismissed and that plaintiffs must pay defendants' costs." The Chittatoor case, which is similar to the above, the same plaintiffs and defendants being concerned, has been decided in the same manner; the consequence will be, presumably, that Bishop Mellus must either leave Cochin or else build churches for the accommodation of his followers, of whom he has, we believe, a large number.

The following story is told in a Madras paper of an Arab in the city of Hyderabad who attempted to murder an English doctor who had been called in to attend the Arab's dying father:—Mokuddum Jung was a wealthy Arab chief, the head indeed of the Arabs in the city of Hyderabad, who attended the Lungar in his usual health on the 21st instant, but at an early hour on Wednesday morning last was seized with cholera. No skilled medical attendance was called in till the unfortunate man was moribund, when it occurred to somebody to send for Mr. Johnston, Surgeon to the Reformed Troops. When Mr. Johnston arrived, he doubtless saw that the case was hopeless, but by way of satisfying the importunities of the afflicited family, he administered a draught to the dying man. Unhappily the patient had barely swallowed it when he breathed his last. The deceased's son, Hussein Miah, on seeing his father expire and conceiving the suspicion, ever present to the Arab mind, that he had been poisoned, rushed off for his dagger, and did his best to murder the physician. Mr. Johnston received a couple of severe wounds in the left arm, and must inevitably have succumbed before his infuriated assailant but for the interference of others. The local paper says that it has made particular enquiries, but as yet the city authorities do not seem inclined to take any action in the matter, but it adds that Sir Richard Meade has telegraphed to the Government of India for instructions. An attempt was made to compromise the matter by offering Mr. Johnston a sum of money."

When Lord Lytton pardoned the Jaswan Raja at Madhopore, and promised to restore his estate, or rather the income of his estate, he little thought of the anxiety his promise would cause in the Jaswan territory which has since 1845 been under British rule. When the news reached the Dun the greatest uneasiness is said to have prevailed among the inhabitants. The greybeards, who remembered the Sikh times, shuddered at the idea of their recurrence. No steps were, however, taken by the authorities, as far as is known to allay their fears. The whole affair is a remarkable commentary, adds the *Civil and Military Gazette*, on the recent agitation regarding putting natives in charge of districts. Educated natives who aspire to Deputy Commissionerships must think the people they wish to rule extremely perverse in preferring European *hakims* to the natives, but they must reluctantly be convinced that they do. One has only to turn to Mr. Griffin's "Rajas of the Punjab" to see plainly how the matter stands. We are certain a perusal of pages 162, 163, and 200 of that able work will satisfy the most hardened unbeliever. Of the sentiments of Government on this question pp 333 of the same work leaves no doubt. The Kapurthala Raja in 1861 "desired to have the same full and sovereign power in his Bari Doab estates as he enjoyed in his Jullundhur territory, and he also wished to consolidate his estates on both sides of the beas, by giving up certain isolated villages in the Lahore and Umritsur districts, and receiving others of equal rental adjoining his territory. But this proposition the Government was not prepared then to entertain"—and "the Government, after further consideration, maintained its opinion that it was unadvisable to change the jurisdiction of villages which had been for fifteen years under British administration." But neither the Jeswan Raja nor he of Kapurthala had studied in the Punjab University College which makes all the difference, perhaps.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

On the turf the only event of interest was the New Year's meeting at Manchester. His Lordship carried off the Trafford Park Handicap Steeplechase from the favourite Gipsy; Roman Bee won the Maiden Hurdle Race; the Wilton Hurdle Handicap fell to Evening News; Jack, a veteran steeplechaser, beat Revenge in the Manchester Steeplechase, for which the Irish horse was a warm favourite; the Irwell Selling Handicap was won by Master Star; the Hurdle Handicap fell to Evening News, though she had to carry a 10 lb. penalty for her previous success; Revenge was again beaten, this time by His Lordship, in the Lancashire Handicap Steeplechase; and Nemo carried off the Stamford Hurdle Race, gaining an easy victory over the favourite, Tancred, who was backed before starting at 6 to 4.

Since the close of the flat racing season, reports have been received from all the training quarters of great activity prevailing, and it is probable that all the handicaps will, so far as numerical strength is concerned, present some improvement upon those of last season. Now that the official records of the year's spot have been published it is possible to make comparison with previous seasons, and one of the first instances of a falling off is in the number of horses that started for events on the flat. The complement of the past year was 2,054 against 2,084 in 1875, and the biggest year was 1870 when 2,569 animals fulfilled engagements, but at that time the Jockey Club authorities took cognisance of hunters' races on the flat. It is in the ranks of the four-year olds and upwards that the diminution is perceptible, but the three-year olds were wonderfully well represented, no fewer than 592 competing though that they were a moderate lot taken as a body may be concluded from the fact that they only won ten of the chief handicaps. The most notable of these was the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot, which fell to Hopblooon who is now being trained for hurdle-racing. Sir John Astley has also parted with Scamp and Brigg Boy, the former having been purchased by a patron of T. Adame's stable at Epsom, while Brigg Boy has been obtained by Lord Rosebery. The two-year olds that carried silk were not so numerous as in the previous year, the number being 769 against 784. The list of foals published in the last book Calendar is particularly interesting, and it shows that during the year no fewer than 824 fillies and 804 colts were dropped, the sires that took the highest honours being Adventurer, Favonius, Macaroni, and Blair Athol. The most promising foal of the year is said to be one by Adventurer from Kate Dayrell, at Cobham, which stud has been singularly fortunate with its mares. Mr. Crowther Harrison experienced the ill luck of Bathilde foaling on the 30th of last December, so that the produce became a yearling when only a couple of days old, and it will be marvellous if such a late foal should be able to take her own part in the great two and three year old races. Lord Clifden has left no foal to keep green his memory, but Gladiateur is credited with five, and Palmer, who has been sent abroad, has left 22 juveniles in this country. No fewer than 64 brood mares were sent abroad before foaling.

The most interesting event in immediate prospect is the Croydon International Hurdle Race, on which the betting at the time the mail left was as follows:—

100 to 8 agst Hampton (taken).
100 — 6 — Hopbloom (taken).
20 — 1 — Lacy (taken).
20 — 1 — Miss Lizzie (taken).
20 — 1 — Middlesex (taken).
20 — 1 — Broadside (taken).
25 — 1 — Whitebait (taken).
25 — 1 — Prodigal (taken).
33 — 1 — Arbitrator (taken).

Weston's second attempt at long distance walking, viz.:—to cover 400 miles in five days, was even less near successful than his effort to walk 505 miles in six days. In the five days, he accomplished 267 miles. Vaughan of Chester and Crossland, who walked with him during the five days, taking 24 hours alternately, covered 356 miles, Vaughan averaging 80 miles a day.

The match between O'Leary and Howes to walk 300 miles did not afford such a close contest as was expected. O'Leary, who is said to have been weak and unwell, suffering from diarrhœa, when he had walked 209 miles, which distance he accomplished in 77 hours, gave up, Howes having in the same time covered 241 miles. After the conclusion of the match, Howes expressed a wish to walk against O'Leary in an attempt to cover 50 miles in 10 hours, on the following day, but the challenge was not accepted. Some splendid walking was done by both men during the match. For instance, O'Leary walked his 200th mile in 9 mins. 40 secs, and Howes walked his 233rd mile in 9 mins. 26 secs.

An event in athletics that calls for special comment is a walking race that took place at Liverpool. The distance was 21 miles—rather an unusual one for amateurs—and the prize a silver claret jug. Though the reward was thus of only a trifling value—£12 being the advertised worth of the trophy in question—several well-known northern walkers entered, including H. Webster of Liverpool and J. Spencer of Knotty Ash, but, strange to say, the winner turned up in a comparative outsider, Joseph Miles of Gateacre, a brother of Jem Miles of Brixton, a well-known professional, who once attempted to walk twenty one miles in three hours and failed only by a few seconds though the ground was covered in places by pools of water, and his progression was thereby greatly interfered with. On the present occasion, Joseph Miles took the lead at about 10 miles, and retaining it to the end, won by nearly half a mile, Webster being second, W. Cragg, Altrincham, third, and J. Burrows, Liverpool, fourth. Spencer was unplaced. Unfortunately no times are given in the report, but from his beating Webster, the winner must have been doing really good work, the "Liverpudlian" being without doubt the acknowledged Champion of the North.

Bicycling has not been neglected during the week. Stanton and Thuillet rode a 25 miles' match at Fulham, which the Frenchman won by a yard, riding the distance in 1 hour 48 mins. 44 secs. A 10 miles' match between Keen and Cann, at Sheffield, in which Keen conceded 1 min. 15 secs. start, resulted in a hollow victory for Keen, who overhauled his opponent before he had gone many rounds, and was so far ahead by the time five miles had been covered that Cann retired. A match is being arranged between Keen and Thuillet to ride 700 miles for £50 or £100 a side. Judging from the respective performances of the two men, both when they have ridden together and apart, the French Champion is likely to have the worst of it. A 5 miles' Amateur Handicap, which took place at Brighton, was finally decided as follows:—

W. Wyndham, London Club, scratch	1
H. Moore, Brighton Club, 30 yards start.....	2
W. Hayward, Brighton Club, 400 yards start.....	3
A. Woodhouse, Surrey Club, 360 yards start.....	0

No rowing event of importance has taken place this week, but there are several matches to come off soon, chief among which is one between Thomas Blackman, of Dulwich, and W. Lumsden of Blyth, to be rowed on the Tyne in best and best boats, from the Mansion House to Scotswood Suspension Bridge, for £100 a side. A challenge to the oarsmen of both hemispheres has just been issued by Robert Watson Boyd, of Gateshead-on-Tyne. Boyd announces that he has entered for the Challenge Cup competition on the Tyne, fixed by the donors of the Cup (the proprietors of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*) to take place on the 17th and 19th March next, and he offers to bet any other oarsman that may enter £200 even that he (Boyd) beats him. Boyd further challenges any man in England to row a match over the Tyne Championship Course, in open boats, or in any kind of outriggers whatever, for a stake of £200 a side. With regard to the leading oarsmen of the Western Continent, Boyd expresses his willingness to cross the Atlantic and meet them on their own waters. He is ready to make a match with Hanlon, of Toronto, on the terms which Hanlon offers Higgins. That is, he will row Hanlon a scullers race on Toronto Bay, for £500 a side, receiving £150 expenses. Boyd will further hold himself in readiness to make a match to row Wallace Ross, of St John, New Brunswick, a four miles' race on the Bedford Basin, Halifax, Nova Scotia, receiving £100 expenses, in a match for £500 a side; or he will row William Scharff, of Pittsburgh, U. S., over the same course for the same stake, and with the same allowance for expenses.

Hanlon had challenged Higgins to row at Toronto for the Championship of the World. Higgins in reply wrote as follows to *Bell's Life*:—"In answer to Hanlon's challenge to row me at Toronto, I beg to tell him that I must decline to accept his challenge to row there, as I intend to stay at home for next season to defend the Championship of England against all comers, according to my original challenge, and I purpose also to take part in the forthcoming Thames International Regatta, to be held here about next June, as I here there will be some very large sums of money given for professional races and Hanlon should feel disposed to row me here it will afford him a good opportunity to take part in the regatta also, as I am sure the prizes that will be offered will be well worth competing for, and I can assure Hanlon if he does come here that he may rely on being treated well, and will have a fair course. (Signed) John Higgins, Champion." It will be seen that Higgins claims the Championship of the World since Prickett's refusal to row against him in England. One may now suppose that Hanlon will claim the title because Higgins refuses to row at Toronto.

Commenting on the refusal of Oxford University to row again Cornell University, America, *Turf Field and Farm* says:—"The English definition of 'amateur oarsman' is very different from that loose construction applied by Americans. In general we prefer the latter, but last summer's operations proved the existence of much rottenness in Denmark, and the result, which had the effect of hampering the regattas, also conduced toward driving the English oarsmen to closer quarters than they would probably have assumed in a usual course of events. It is stated that Cornell will claim the 'Championship of the World.' Well, what is there to prevent it? The 'Revised Statutes of New York States' contain nothing prohibitory to such action that we are aware of, though, like Uncle Abe, we are reminded of a story:—'In the town, now city of San Diego, years since, a Fourth of July celebration brought out the 'San Diego Light Infantry,' consisting of Brown's three-year old boy in his shirt tail.'"

AN IMPORTANT POINT OF PARSEE LAW.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE DAVUR AND ANOTHER *vs.* MITHIBAI, WIDOW.

Yesterday evening at the High Court, Mr. Justice Green gave a decision on a curious and rather difficult point of construction of the Parsee Succession Act of 1865, which has not had arisen before the Court for many years past. The point was whether the widow of a predeceased son of a Parsee intestate took any share in the estate. The Parsee Act, which took more thanten years to settle, provides for the case of a pre-deceased son leaving a *widow and issue*; but is silent as to whether when there is no issue, the widow alone could take or not?

The point was at first raised in this suit some months back before the Commissioner, to whom the suit was referred by the Court for an account and for determining the parties who were entitled to share in Cowasjee Davur's estate. The Commissioner, after hearing counsel, made a special report to the Court that the childless widow took nothing; and so last week it was argued before the Court by way of objection to the report. The Advocate General and Mr. Farran appeared for the widow Avabai; Mr. Latham for the plaintiffs, two of the sons of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur; and Mr. Mayhew for the widow of Cowasjee Davur.

It was admitted on all hands that the Act was so carelessly framed that it was necessary for the Court to put some kind of construction upon it so as to meet the justice of the case. Mr. Justice Green considered it as a question of construction, and whilst stating that the Act needed amendments, decided that the intention of the Legislature was to give to the widow—whether childless or with issue—a share in the intestate's estate. The words of the section are "widow or widow and issue," which, if read strictly, would give nothing to the issue as well as nothing to the widow or widower, in case either the widow or widower on the one hand—or the issues alone on the other—were the survivors. Construing the words, therefore, in the most liberal and equitable spirit, his Lordship decided that Avabai was entitled to a moiety of her late husband's share in Cowasjee Davur's property. It being so decided, a further question arose as to how the remaining moiety was to be disposed of. Mr. Mayhew argued whether, under the term mother, the step-mother of the predeceased son took or not? The point might have gone back to the Commissioner for further consideration; but it was ultimately agreed to by the parties to leave it to the Judge, who declared that the brothers and sisters were entitled to the remaining moiety.

Holloway's Pills.—The chiefest Wonder of modern times. This incomparable medicine improves the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleanses the liver, corrects biliousness, prevents flatulency, purifies the system, invigorates the nerves, reinstates sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe astonishes everybody, and a single trial convinces the most sceptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills in its ability to remove all complaints incidental to the human race. They are a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to all that labour under internal or external diseases. Purification of the blood, removal of all restraint from the secretive organs, and gentle aperitive action are the prolific sources of the extensive curative range of Holloway's Pills.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

A Bar meeting was held on the 22nd of January 1877 in the Law Library, High Court, in pursuance of a notice dated the 19th January 1877. The Secretary to the Bar laid upon the table a short-hand writer's report of what had occurred in Court on the 19th January 1877 with reference to the conduct of Mr. Mayhew in the matter of the presentation of a plaint to Mr. Justice Pinhey. He stated that the report had been obtained by the request of the Bar.

It was proposed by Mr. Lang, seconded by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, and carried unanimously, "That the report obtained at the request of the Bar be accepted and recorded."

It was proposed by Mr. Marriott, Advocate General, seconded by Mr. Starling, and carried unanimously, "That it be referred to a committee of the Bar to consider and report on Mr. Mayhew's conduct with reference to the observations of the Chief Justice made on Friday, the 19th January 1877, as contained in the short hand writer's notes now laid upon the table by the Secretary to the Bar."

It was proposed by Mr. Macpherson, seconded by Mr. B. Tyabjee, and carried unanimously, "That the following members of the Bar be the committee:—Messrs. Marriott, Latham, Pigot and Inverarity."

The meeting then adjourned.

A Bar meeting was held on the 30th January 1877 in the same place. The Secretary to the Bar laid on the table the report of the committee, printed copies of which had been previously circulated among the members of the Bar.

It was proposed by Mr. Macpherson, seconded by Mr. B. Tyabjee, and carried unanimously, "That the report of the Committee, dated the 29th January 1877, be adopted by the Bar."

Proposed by Mr. Marriott, Advocate General, seconded by Mr. Farran, and resolved unanimously, "That, in the opinion of the Bar, there is no ground whatever for attributing to Mr. Mayhew sharp practice or conduct discreditable to the Bar, in respect of the matters referred to the committee."

Mr. Latham moved, and Mr. Lang seconded a resolution, "That the Advocate General and the Secretary to the Bar be requested to wait on the Chief Justice to acquaint his Lordship that the Bar had thought it their duty to consider Mr. Mayhew's conduct on a recent occasion, and to take his Lordship's pleasure as to whether the proceedings of the Bar in the matter and the conclusions come to by them in respect of it should be communicated to his Lordship." This also was carried unanimously.

Mr. Starling moved, and Mr. Tyrrel Leith seconded the following resolution, "That the proceedings of the Bar, the report of the Committee and the final resolution of the Bar be communicated to Mr. Mayhew, and that he be informed that he may make use of the same in any manner he thinks proper." Carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned.

The report of the Committee, laid before the meeting, was as follows:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

1. We have carefully and anxiously considered the matters referred to us by the Bar at the meeting of Monday, the 22nd instant, and we now present for the consideration of the Bar, the following our unanimous report on these matters.

2. We find that the misconduct imputed by the Chief Justice to Mr. Mayhew is as follows:—

(*a.*) That Mr. Mayhew could not have believed that the Chief Justice had any intention of going to Mathern on Saturday the 30th of December, and that Mr. Mayhew's application of the 30th of December to Mr. Justice Pinhey "was a case of sharp practice" (by Mr. Mayhew), and that the application was taken from the Judge who had taken an unfavourable view of it to one who had less experience on such matters, with the expectation that it would be more easy to obtain an order from him than from the other Judge.'

(*b.*) That Mr. Mayhew ought not to have gone to Mr. Justice Pinhey to make the application on the 30th of December, without having first ascertained whether the Chief Justice had in fact left Bombay.

(*c.*) That Mr. Mayhew intentionally suppressed from Mr. Justice Pinhey the fact that the Chief Justice had required from Mr. Mayhew an explanation, "Why the father and stepmother had left the girl (the infant defendant Ayeshabee) in an immoral house all her life without making any effort to rescue her from such a position." which explanation the Chief Justice had directed should be given, to whatever Judge Mr. Mayhew's application might be made if the Chief Justice were absent from Bombay.

(*d.*) That Mr. Mayhew deliberately misled Mr. Justice Pinhey, and ought never to have asked for the order Mr. Justice Pinhey made on his application of the 30th of December.

(*e.*) That Mr. Mayhew made his application to the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pinhey on instructions contained in a brief not endorsed by any attorney.

3. We propose to deal with the above charges separately; as in our opinion each of them except the last contain substantive matter of misconduct: though it will be observed that the charges *b*, *c*, and *d* have also to be considered with reference to charge *a*, upon which they have a more or less important bearing.

4. We consider that the first of the above charges is by far the most serious one, and are of opinion that if this charge be true the censure passed by the Chief Justice would be fully justified, and that such conduct, even if not followed by suspension of the counsel so offending from practice at the Bar, would render it the duty of the Bar to refuse to hold briefs with a counsel guilty of such dishonourable behaviour. We have therefore devoted our most earnest consideration to the question whether the above charge is or is not established.

5. We find that the Chief Justice's conviction that Mr. Mayhew could not have believed that the Chief Justice had any intention of going to Matheran on the 30th of December is based—(1) on the distinctness of the Chief Justice's recollection of his emphatically and explicitly stating to Mr. Mayhew "that it was a very remote possibility that he should go to Matheran at all, and that if he did so it would be at the end of the next week;" and (2) on it being impossible for the Chief Justice to leave Bombay on the 30th of December as he had an engagement on New Year's Day of long standing. We do not find that anything was said by Mr. Mayhew evincing his understanding of the expressions which were used by the Chief Justice in the sense in which the Chief Justice intended them to be understood, nor do we find that the Chief Justice mentioned to Mr. Mayhew the reason which he considers made it impossible for him to leave Bombay on that date. Under these circumstances, familiar as we are both on our professional and our private experience with the frequent misunderstandings which occur between men of clear intelligence and undoubted honour as to the expressions used in conversation, and the constant failure of the hearer to understand the expression of the speaker in the sense intended by him, we should have considered that Mr. Mayhew's assurance of the sense in which he understood the expressions used by the Chief Justice ought to be accepted, even if there were nothing in the facts of the case to make it probable that Mr. Mayhew should so understand those expressions.

6. But when we examine the narrative given by the Chief Justice of the conversation between himself and Mr. Mayhew, we find that Mr. Mayhew first informed the Chief Justice that the marriage (to prevent which was the whole object of Mr. Mayhew's application) was to take place on the next day, *i. e.*, Saturday, the 30th of December. We also find that in the course of the same conversation the Chief Justice spoke of the possibility of the application being made to another Judge in case of his absence from Bombay, and gave directions as to what facts were in that case to be mentioned to such Judge; that he mentioned Mr. Justice Pinhey as being at that time the only Judge beside himself in Bombay and that he mentioned the possibility of his going to Matheran. It is in our opinion not merely possible but probable and natural that Mr. Mayhew should refer there expressions to the next day, the 30th December, after which, according to his instructions, it would have been useless to make the application, and that he should suppose that the Chief Justice, intended to allude to the possibilty of his absence from Bombay and the renewal of the application before another Judge on that day, and also to Mr. Justice Pinhey as the only Judge before whom such application could be made.

7. We have next considered whether there was anything in Mr. Mayhew's conduct in proceeding to Mr. Justice Pinhey's bungalow on the afternoon of the 30th of December without having previously ascertained whether the Chief Justice had in fact at that time left Bombay, which creates a doubt of the good faith of Mr. Mayhew's belief in the Chief Justice's possible absence from Bombay. We think it was incumbent on Mr. Mayhew to satisfy himself on this point, if it were possible for him to do so consistently with his duty to his client. The facts appear to be these: Mr. Mayhew had no communication with the attorney or attorney's clerk engaged in this matter from a time shortly after he left the Chief Justice's bungalow on the afternoon of the 29th of December, until some time after 4 p.m. on the 30th, when a new brief was delivered to him at his office in the Fort. He then proceeded direct to Mr. Justice Pinhey's bungalow on Cumballa Hill, where he found Mr. Justice Pinhey preparing to go out. Mr. Mayhew states that his only reason for omitting to ascertain himself whether the Chief Justice was in Bombay, before proceeding to make the application before Mr. Justice Pinhey, was, that there was not time for him to drive to Malabar Hill, and then to Cumballa Hill, so as to be sure of being able to make the application before 5 p.m. Mr. Mayhew's position at that time was this: He was instructed to make a pressing application, the object of which could only be obtained by his appearing before a Judge before 5 p.m on that day; if he had proceeded to the Chief Justice's bungalow and if that learned Judge had been then absent from Bombay, the opportunity of making the application on that day would probably have been lost, as there would not then have been time to reach Cumballa Hill before 5 o'clock. Therefore he appears to have thought it is duty to go direct from his office to Mr. Justice Pinhey's. We think that Mr. Mayhew was justified in his opinion, as he found Mr. Justice Pinhey on the point of leaving his bungalow. We observe that the Chief Justice fell into an error when the stated in Court on the 19 h January that it would not have taken Mr. Mayhew three minutes additional time to come to his house. It is obvious that the Chief Justice supposed that Mr. Mayhew had started from his house on Malabar Hill, although Mr. Mayhew had previously stated in Court that he was at his office in the Fort when he received his instructions on the 30th of December, and that he had not time to drive from there to Malabar Hill and thence to Cumballa Hill. This misunderstanding by the Chief Justice of Mr. Mayhew's statement read from a written document, is an instance of the facility of the hearer's putting another construction on words from that intended by the speaker. On this point our opinion is, that Mr. Mayhew, as counsel charged to make an emergent application, was justified in the course he took of proceeding direct to Mr. Justice Pinhey's bungalow; and that there is no reason for doubting Mr. Mayhew's good faith in his so doing.

8. We have next considered whether there was an intentional suppression by Mr. Mayhew from Mr. Justice Pinhey of a fact which the Chief Justice had directed should be mentioned to whatever Judge Mr. Mayhew's application should be made if he himself were absent from Bombay, (namely) that the Chief Justice required that there should be "an explanation why the father and stepmother had left the girl (the infant defendant Ayeshabee) in an immoral house all her life without making any effort to rescue her from such a position." On this point the Chief Justice's statement of what he expressed so clearly to Mr. Mayhew that it could not have been misunderstood, and Mr. Mayhew's statement of what he understood the Chief Justice to express are entirely at variance, and we have felt embarrassed by the absence of anything in the materials originally submitted to us which tended to corroborate either account. We have therefore taken upon ourselves to procure from Mr. Mirza Hossein the original suggestions written down by Mr. Mayhew as to the amendment of the plaint immediately after leaving the Chief Justice's bungalow on the 9th of December, of the existence of which, though not of the contents thereof, one of the Committee happened to have become aware before the 19th instant. We find that these suggestions, written by Mr. Mayhew for the guidance of the attorney's clerk in amending the plaint and affidavit at a time when he could not have known whether he would have to repeat his application before the Chief Justice or another Judge, contain no reference to the explanation of the matter of the abandonment of the girl by her father and stepmother, and we think it impossible that there should have been such a total omission of all reference to this matter if Mr. Mayhew had understood the Chief Justice to have required a distinct explanation in regard thereof. We consider that this omission and the general tenor of the suggestions referred to, strongly support Mr. Mayhew's statement, that he did not distinctly understand that the plaint and affidavit were regarded as deficient, except as to the two points (the legitimacy of the girl and the profligacy of the intended husband) to which Mr. Justice Pinhey's attention was called by Mr. Mayhew, and which is agreed by the Chief Justice and Mr. Mayhew had been distinctly noticed by the Chief Justice. We think, therefore, that there is no reason to impute to Mr. Mayhew any intentional concealment of any of the points which the Chief Justice had directed should be mentioned to whatever Judge the application might be made, if he were absent from Bombay.

We may add that the document above referred to is at present in the custody of the Secretary of the Bar, and can be inspected by any member of the Bar, who may wish to test the correctness of the conclusions we have drawn from its contents.

9. The next question which we have considered is whether Mr. Mayhew in asking Mr. Justice Pinhey for the order which was made on the 30th of December was guilty of misconduct, and whether in in so doing he "deliberately misled" Mr. Justice Pinhey as is charged by the Chief Justice. We feel bound by the opinion of the Chief Justice that the order made by Mr. Justice Pinhey was in some respects improper, that is, we presume, in the orders for a receiver, a guardian *ad litem*, and a guardian of the person being absolute instead of being orders *nisi*, for we find that orders *nisi* to the same effect were afterwards made by the Chief Justice upon materials which are in our opinion substantially the same as the materials before Mr. Justice Pinhey, so far as the matters are concerned, the additional materials before the Chief Justice going only to the point of the interim injunction. We are, however, of opinion that it is not possible to conclude because a Judge even of the experience and learning of the Chief Justice considers that an order ought not to have been made, that the counsel who applied for that order was necessarily acting in bad faith. The question of the form in which the orders should be made appears to us to depend mainly on the emergency of the case, and we think that Mr. Mayhew did in good faith believe that his case was one of emergency, and applied for the orders made under that belief. Mr. Justice Pinhey appears to have taken the same view of the case, as is evidenced by the form in which he made the orders, and we do not think it would have been proper for a counsel, even of the experience of Mr. Mayhew, to dictate the form of his orders to a Judge who has by the direction of the Chief Justice been for the last three years trying cases on the original side of the High Court, frequently involving the principles and practice of equity. We have satisfied ourselves by inspection of the briefs that the instructions on Mr. Mayhew's brief of the 30th of December authorised him to apply for the order in the form in which it was made. The instructions on Mr. Mayhew's brief of the 29th of December were different, but the materials on which he was then instructed to move were also different. We think that there is no ground for charging Mr. Mayhew with bad faith or with deliberately misleading Mr. Justice Pinhey in the application which he made to that Judge on the 30th of December, or in taking the order which he then obtained. We may here add that we think it improbable that Mr. Mayhew would have had Mr. Adams, the Chief Justice's clerk, who was present at the interview between Mr. Mayhew and the Chief Justice on the 29th of December, appointed receiver and guardian *ad litem*, if Mr. Mayhew had been deliberately acting in bad faith in reference either to the Chief Justice's presence in Bombay, or to the matters mentioned in this or the preceding paragraph.

10. We have lastly considered what appears to be a comparatively unimportant charge against Mr. Mayhew in this matter, that he accepted briefs not endorsed by an attorney. We find that the briefs held by Mr. Mayhew before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pinhey were not endorsed with the name of the attorney acting in the matter, and we think that in accepting those briefs in that state Mr. Mayhew was undoubtedly guilty of an irregularity, and we consider that such an irregularity should be carefully avoided. But we do not consider the irregularity to have been under the circumstances one of a grave nature, or such as to effect Mr. Mayhew's honour or his character as a member of the Bar. We are of opinion that according to the practice in Bombay as well as in England it is competent for counsel to accept briefs endorsed with the name of the solicitor, or firm of solicitors, from whom they come, by his or their clerk authorized to do so, and we think that there is no doubt that in this case the clerk managing the case was authorized to instruct Mr. Mayhew (indeed the brief afterwards held by Mr. Leith, as to the propriety of which no question has been expressed, was in the first instance offered to Mr. Mayhew), and we think that the defect in the endorsement of the brief before alluded to might have been remedied by that clerk's simply endorsing his employer's name thereon. We repeat that under these circumstances, although we cannot acquit Mr. Mayhew of an irregularity in accepting these briefs in that state, we think that the irregularity is not such as to affect his professional character or his honour.

11. Finally, after giving our most anxious consideration to the matters referred to us by the Bar, we have come to the conclusion that Mr. Mayhew is free from blame in these matters, save only so far as regards the irregularity of the acceptance of the briefs of the 29th and 30th December without the endorsement of a solicitor's name, and we do not consider that irregularity to affect Mr. Mayhew's honour or to deserve grave censure. We think that there is no ground whatever for charging Mr. Mayhew with "sharp practice," or with conduct discreditable to the Bar, and we regret that the Chief Justice should have felt it his duty to bring these charges against Mr. Mayhew.

John Marriott,
F. L. Latham,
Jobns Q. Pigot,
J. D. Inverarity.

Jan. 29.

THE BAR AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your editorial remarks this morning you agree with me that "there should be no sailors' bar at the Sailors' Home because it is meant to be emphatically a *home*." The *Bombay Gazette* then and "Q." are in accord. General Gell does not want

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 27th January, was 53 feet and 2 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 53 feet and 5 tenths.

THE SAILORS' HOME.—A service of song is to be held on Saturday evening next, as will be seen in the advertisement in another column.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, C. S. I., yesterday returned to Bombay from Calcutta by the mail train, after having been present at the Delhi Assemblage, and travelled in the Central and North West Provinces and Bengal for the last two months.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT GHOTI.—A correspondent writes from Igatpuri:—"Your Bhosawal correspondent said a few days ago, 'I hear that the Igatpuri driver who met with the accident at Ghoti has died in hospital at Igatpuri.' He was misinformed. The driver is, I am glad to say, recovering from the injury he received. There is *no* hospital here."

A CANDIDATE FOR THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, granted a certificate of age to Heerajee Jehanghier Khambatta, a student of the Grant Medical College, who is about to proceed to England to pass the Indian Medical Service Examination.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 22nd January 1877 was Rs. 1,83,57,164; add silver received during the week, Rs. 24,56,287. The sum of Rs. 8,03,621 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,00,09,830. There is in addition bullion tendered under Currency Act, valued at Rs. 30,15,974, belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at that Girgaum Police Court, Abeen Emsumbux and three other Mahomedans were committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences this day. The first three persons stand charged with theft in a human dwelling of property valued at Rs. 257, consisting of an embroidered shawl, embroidered caps and sundry other articles belonging to Ali Abdoola, a dealer in horses, and prisoner No. 4 with receiving the said property knowing the same to be stolen.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 23rd January 1877, was 515, being 4 less than in the preceding week, 156 more than the total of the week ending 1st February 1876, and 129 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 330 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 39·86. The large increase in the number of deaths in this return arises from 160 deaths from remittent fever, which is 58 above the same period last year; and 53 deaths from disease of the respiratory system, a number more than double that of last year.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—One Bezonjee Ruttonjee, a contractor residing at Sewree, was prosecuted yesterday by Mr. Smith, one of the agents of the Society, for having five bullocks, suffering from ulcers on their necks, working on his premises. When remonstrated with by Mr. Smith, he ordered him off, and refused either to give his name or give up the animals, even when a police sepoy was called for the purpose of taking them in charge, so that Mr. Smith, in the execution of his duty, was compelled to take out a summons against Mr. Bezonjee Ruttonjee. The case was heard yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, who inflicted a fine of Rs. 5 on the accused.

BISHOP ANDREWS.—About 150 certified members of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled on Wednesday evening to bid farewell to Bishop Andrews, at the Falkland Road Hall. Tea, coffee and edibles were served at 7-30 P. M., after which several clerical and lay members, in short speeches, testified to the benefits accruing to themselves and the Church from the Bishop's visit to India. The Bishop left America last June and has travelled over England, Sweeden, Norway, Germany, Austria, the disturbed provinces of Bulgaria, &c., and Turkey, and exclusive of his journey from Suez here, has travelled over some 7,000 miles in India in his mission of organization, &c., to the Methodist conferences in India. A goodly number of friends accompanied him on board the Italian s. s. Bolsena yesterday morning to bid him God-speed.

MANCHESTER PRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the office No. 5, Hornby Row, with the object of obtaining their sanction to the purchase of a piece of land, together with a bungalow thereon, situated at Tardeo, adjoining the mill premises. Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna was in the chair. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Pherozsha M. Jeejeebhoy, it was resolved that, in pursuance of paragraph F of clause 3 of its memorandum of association, the Company is authorised to purchase for Rs. 34,100 the land and bungalow referred to, admeasuring 7,280 square yards or thereabouts; and that the directors are empowered to do all things necessary to the completion of the purchase. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday, at the Mahim station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on view of the body of Babajee Luximon. Deceased was about 20 years of age. It appears while deceased and another man were attempting to cross the level crossing at Mahim station on the evening previous, immediately after a down local train had passed, an engine from towards Bandora came up at the same time at a speed of 10 or 12 miles an hour. The driver of the engine shouted to the two men, blew the whistle and endeavoured to stop the engine, but the two men stood still between the two lines for a moment; one man ran back, but deceased tried to cross the line. By running in a diagonal direction and got in front of the engine when he was struck by the cowcatcher and thrown on the eastern fencing. The driver, immediately his engine was brought to a stand, got down and went up to the deceased and found he was dead. There were some extensive wounds on the head of the deceased. There was one gatemen at the crossing and he was on the east side. The deceased attempted to cross the line by coming in at the western gate. The gates were both closed at the time and the signals were all lowered to allow the engine to run through. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of his having been accidentally knocked down by a railway engine."

A MALICIOUS CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A RESPECTABLE HINDOO LADY DISMISSED.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a case of theft which has been pending since November last, was dismissed and the defendants discharged, in which a Purdasee, by name Hurree Sewchurn, and a respectable Hindoo lady, by name Bhowanee, and her daughter, Vithobai, were charged, at the instance of Parshotum Chintamon, the brother of the well known Hindoo photographer. Mr. Tobin (of Messrs Lynch and Tobin) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Balkrishna (of Messrs Balkrishna and Bhugwandass) appeared for the defence. The case for the prosecution being closed, Mr. Balkrishna proceeded to address the Court on behalf of the defence. His Worship interrupting Mr. Balkrishna, said he had already made up his mind to dismiss the case, as the prosecution had failed to make out a *prima facie* case against the defendants, and as there appears to be a great deal of malice in the complainant's conduct, the Magistrate would not rely upon his testimony at all as he has already admitted that he was disbelieved by such an able authority as Mr. Justice Green when trying the matter of the alleged will of his father-in-law in the Ecclesiastical Court. The case must therefore be dismissed and the defendants discharged.

CASES FOR TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

THE following is a summary of the cases committed for trial at the First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences to-day:—

1. Essubhoy Currumbhoy, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft.
2. Lalla Bhools, ditto. ditto. ditto.
3. Hussen Abdool Currim, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for ditto.
4. Sakharam Dhondji, Syas Nursoo, Bappoo Wittoo, and Jadowjee Narayn, committed by ditto, for criminal breach of trust, criminal misappropriation of property, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
5. Joosna Ismail, committed by Mr. Cooper, for enticing away a married woman and for theft.
6. Vesuppa Jayappa, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for criminal breach of trust as a servant and dishonest misappropriation.
7. August Anderson, committed by Mr. Cooper, for voluntarily causing grievous bodily hurt with a knife.
8. Ruttonjee Sorabjee, committed by ditto, for defamation.
9. Homoor Mahoppa and two other Hindoos, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for making or counterfeiting plates and other instruments for forging Government currency notes.
10. Bunoochund Luximondas, committed by ditto, for dishonest misappropriation of property.
11. Abadee Ally Imambux and three other Mahomedans, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Wednesday at the registered office, 5 Hornby Row, for the purpose of confirming a resolution which was passed at the meeting held on the 6 h ultimo. Mr. Pallonjee Framjee was in the chair.

It was proposed by Mr. Choonilal Nanchund, seconded by Mr. Oakerda Khetsey, and carried unanimously, "That Messrs. Lalbhoy Dulputbhoy and Co., of Bombay, as that firm is at present constituted or as it may be constituted hereafter from time to time, shall be appointed secretaries and agents in place of Messrs. C. and F. Dinshawjee, and that article 65 of the articles of association be rescinded, and that 65 of the said articles of association be henceforth as follows, that is to say—65.—Messrs. Lalbhoy Dulputbhoy and Co., as that firm is at present constituted, or as it may be constituted hereafter from time to time, shall be the secretaries and agents of the company, and shall have under the control and supervision of the directors full power and authority to give such orders and directions and enter into such contracts and agreements as they may think proper for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the company, and that their remuneration shall be a commission of one-quarter anna per lb. on all goods manufactured and sold by the company."

The meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks had been passed to the chairman.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE First Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year, which opens to-day, is the lightest that has been known in Bombay for many years past. There are only eleven cases for trial, in which are implicated nineteen prisoners, ten of whom are Hindoos, seven Mahomedans, one Christian, and one Parsee. There are four cases of theft, two of criminal breach of trust, and one case of each of the following offences:—enticing away a married woman, voluntarily causing grievous bodily hurt, defamation, making or counterfeiting plates and other instruments for forging Government currency notes, and dishonest misappropriation of property. Five of the cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper, one by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., and five by Mr. Nana Morojee.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

THE Court of Petty Sessions assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, as Chairman, Messrs. W. Wells and Raghunath Narayen Khote as members of the Court.

There were on the calendar for disposal by the Court five opium cases and two appeals against the rate of compensation offered by the Municipal Commissioner for ground taken up by the Municipality for street improvements—viz., that of Memon Hajee Ismail Cassum and Sewdass Lullcobhoy.

The hearing of the appeals was postponed to the next sitting of the Court, when another member of the Court in the room of Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote will be called, as he declined to entertain them, he being a member of the Municipal Corporation, and said it would be unfair on his part to sit in judgment against his own decision, an opinion which was approved of by the Chairman of the Court.

OPIUM CASES.

In four of the cases the four prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against them—viz., Munguldhund Kesooram, Jacquim DeSilva, Zsena Jewraz and Ludha Pairaz, who are charged with having in their possession a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Sicca weight contrary to section 10 of Rule Ordnance and Regulation 21 of 1827, and were fined respectively Rs. 30, Rs. 150, Rs. 410 and Rs. 25 8, being double the value and double the duty of the quantity of opium found in each of their possession. The prisoner in the fifth case, Curson Hemraz, who was admitted to bail to appear this morning, but not being present to answer to the charge against him, the case was postponed to the next sitting of the Court.

APPLICATION TO REMOVE AN ALLEGED NUISANCE.

Just at the rising of the Court, Mr. Winter (of Messrs. Prescot and Winter) appeared on behalf of Mr. H. W. Jones, accountant to the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Australia and China, and applied for a summons against the Municipal Commissioner under section 295 of the Municipal Act for the non-removal or abatement of a nuisance that is caused by the privies constructed in the adjoining building belonging to Sir Albert Sassoon and Company. The two buildings being divided by a small gully towards which the privies faced and the stench emitted therefrom was unbearable to the employés of the Bank as they occupied that portion of the Bank building which is much exposed to it. Mr. Winter for her stated he was prepared to file an information as to the existence of the alleged nuisance, and desired the Court, acting upon it, would compel the Municipal Commissioner to have the nuisance abated at the early date. The nuisance has been a subject of correspondence between the Bank authorities and the Commissioner for the past four years, but no satisfactory arrangement had yet been arrived at to abate the nuisance.

The Chairman of the Court was of opinion that the nuisance complained of was not a public nuisance, the Court therefore could not compel the Municipal Commissioner, under the provision of the Act, to have it removed or abated, and the only course open to the complainant was to apply to the High Court.

Mr. Winter contended that from the wording of the Act it did not appear to him that the Municipal Commissioner should adopt means to remove or abate a public nuisance only. The Act contemplated nuisance of a general character, but as no specific or definite mention is made as to a particular nuisance that the Municipal Commissioner is to take notice of, he submitted that the Court had power to call upon the Commissioner to have the nuisance remedied or abated.

The Court considered that unless Mr. Winter pointed out any particular section of the Act, under which the Court could compel the Commissioner to take steps for the removal or abatement of the alleged nuisance, they could not act upon the information which was read by Mr. Winter.

After some further discussion the Court came to the conclusion that they could not grant the application.

A COTTON FRAUDS ACTS.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT having been determined that the existing law for the prevention of adulteration of cotton, and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the cotton trade, is to continue in force for the present, this Bill is introduced with the view of modifying such of its provisions as appear to be unnecessarily stringent, and of rendering it in other respects more efficient.

The Bill also proposes to enable Government (1) to levy the fee, which is at present imposed only on cotton for export, more generally from all the persons who benefit by the operation of the Act; and (2) to expend the revenue that will be realized from that fee and from the other sources recognized by the Bill, on the encouragement and improvement of the cultivation and manufacture of cotton as well as for the special purposes of the law.

The opportunity has been taken of entirely redrafting and re-arranging Bombay Act IX. of 1863 which it is therefore proposed to repeal, and several minor amendments have also been made in the substance of that Act.

(Sd.) E. W. RAVENSCROFT.

27th January 1877.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27th January 1877.

THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF BOMBAY.

THE third quarterly report of the Health Officer of Bombay, just issued, is dated the 10th of January 1877. The number of deaths, exclusive of still-born, is stated to have been 4,549 against 6,373 in the first quarter of the year, 5,257 in the second and a mean for the third quarter of the previous five years of 4,030. The mortality is equal to an annual death-rate of 28·23 per 1,000. The total of 4,549 deaths in the quarter comprises 1,351 deaths from fever, from cholera 327, from phthisis 691, but small-pox had only 43 victims. The larger number of deaths, 42 per cent. of the entire number, is among children from 1 to 5 years of age; 1,320 deaths occurred amongst children under one year. Primary vaccination is steadily carried on at the rate of about 1,000 persons every month. The registration of births is still reported as very unsatisfactory. The island of Bombay is divided into 5 registration districts, with a registrar to each district, and 22 sepoys are employed for the express purpose of collecting intelligence of births, who have only imperfectly performed their duties. Dr. Weir has already made very strenuous efforts to obtain substantial results by having the sepoys under his own control and has so far succeeded as to have registered 3,990 births against 3,408 in the third quarter of 1875, 2,918 in the first quarter and 2,972 in the second quarter of this year. With regard to the water supply Dr. Weir writes as follows:—

The influence of the rains on the water-supply has always been a subject of much concern to all who take an interest in the public health. Into the Vehar Lake from the surrounding hills large quantities of vegetable matter are washed, and, as there is no special outlet by which it can be removed, most of it must remain in the lake to decompose. A small portion, however, of the finely-divided matter passes through the strainers, and is eventually distributed to the city, but what remains in the lake can be but slowly rendered innocuous by the action of the atmosphere and the purifying powers of the water itself. The condition of the Vehar water, which had on some occasions during the dry season excited alarm, was greatly improved by the rains this year. We could only expect that the dilution and agitation caused by large volumes of fresh water pouring into the lake would effect a marked improvement in the quality of the water-supply, but the improvement has been greater than we anticipated. The water improved very much in quality as the monsoon advanced. The organic matter, as measured by the amount of albuminoid ammonia, decreased considerably after the rains had set well in, and in September the albuminoid ammonia ranged from ·07 to ·08 parts per million. The improvement in the water-supply towards the end of the quarter, and its wholesome condition, was very gratifying, and a matter of sincere congratulation to us all. The improvement, however, is only transient, and we must be prepared to find the water-supply becoming more and more impure as the year advances and as we approach the hot season.

PUBLIC OPINION IN RUSSIA.

(From an occasional correspondent of the "Times.")

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.

WHILE we are all anxiously expecting information from Constantinople with regard to the answer of the Porte to the proposals made by the members of the Conference, the telegraph fails to bring us the least item of news for a whole day. This sudden interruption of communication has produced some alarm, which was especially perceptible here yesterday evening. The stoppage may easily have been caused, we are told in the Official Journal, by a severe storm; but in the absence of certain knowledge on this point, there is great fear lest it should be brought about by serious events at Constantinople. Such is the nervous and apprehensive state of the public mind at the present moment that, left to itself for a single day, it imagines all kinds of terrible disturbances among the inhabitants of Stamboul. It is hinted that the wires may have been cut in order to keep Europe in the dark as long as possible, with respect to a revolution on the other side of the Black Sea, and people are now impatiently waiting to see whether the next 24 hours will show their fears to have been unfounded, or bring more startling news than anything which we have yet received.

The St. Petersburg Press has latterly prepared society to hear of a direct refusal on the part of the Sultan to anything like an interference in the internal affairs of his country. The latest news, however, which arrived here just before the present interruption, was somewhat better, and the daily journals professed not to lose all hope of a peaceful solution of the Eastern Question, of however temporary a nature it might be. It is a remarkable fact that public opinion in this country has completely changed in a very short time on the question of a possible war with Turkey. As I have before reported, an occupation by Russian troops was spoken of as the only guarantee which could satisfy the dignity of Russia, and it was openly stated that, in the event of her finding no allies, Russia was perfectly decided to act alone. Now, however, there is a very different opinion, and the one object both of Russian statesmen and of the officers of the Imperial Army appears to be to avoid a conflict with the Turks at all hazards. This alteration of feeling may be attributed to more than one reason. In the first place the mobilization of the Southern Army was found to be a much more difficult operation than the military authorities at first led people to suppose. We were informed that in a very few days Russia would be able to place with the greatest ease some 300,000, or 400,000 men on the Turkish frontier; that this force could be readily increased to 700,000 or 800,000, and that all arrangements with regard to provisions, equipment, &c., were perfect. But the result of this concentration of some 200,000 men has proved that the capability for mobilization of the Russian Army was much over estimated, and that, in point of fact, the whole affair was a *fiasco*. The railway arrangements broke down completely and troops arrived at villages and stations where they were told that trains would be in waiting for them, only to find that for some reason or other no dispositions had been made for their transport, and in some cases they had to wait several days with provisions for only a few hours. Such circumstances would alone be sufficient to allay somewhat the military fever which existed not very long ago, and which induced Russian officers and civilians to think that a march to Constantinople would give no more trouble than a military promenade.

The contrary impression is being forced upon the Russians also by the bad state of money matters and commercial affairs generally. Since the failure of Baimakoff one other house has come to grief, and it is reported on good authority that many other well-known banking concerns are on the very verge of bankruptcy. In addition to this, the serious illness of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Commander-in-Chief of the Active Army, has had a great effect upon the public mind. Falling at such an important moment as this, it cannot but damp the spirits of the troops, by whom the Grand Duke is much beloved, and who have a blind confidence in his untried military capacities. The passage of the Danube is also looked upon as no easy matter, and, in fact, the Russians are evidently becoming daily more alive to the difficulties which they would have to meet even in a single-handed encounter with the Turks. It is much to be hoped, for the sake of the peace of Europe, that these grave considerations will continue to influence the policy of the country, for, in the event of no such which I have alluded gone on much longer unchecked, it would of necessity have forced the hand of the Government, and in all probability have plunged the Empire into a bloody and needless war. It is, however, but right to add that, notwithstanding these more peaceful appearances, military preparations are being carried on with much energy in view of any emergencies which may arise in the spring. These preparations may, of course, turn out to be merely matters of precaution, but at the same time it is as well to know the fact of their being made.

Society has for the last week been in great anxiety concerning the illness of the Grand Duke Nicholas, to which I have above referred. It appears that soon after his arrival at Kishineff he caught cold, which took the form of inflammation of the intestines of an aggravated character. Although he was attended by his private doctor, together with several other medical gentlemen, the Emperor immediately despatched the Court physician, Dr. Bodkin, to the head-quarters of the Grand Duke's Army. Unfortunately, however, this eminent physician was snowed up at Tulna, and we have not yet heard of his arrival at Kishineff. The bulletins which are published daily show that his Imperial Highness is progressing favourably and it was even reported yesterday that he was out of danger. In any case, it is supposed that when he is sufficiently recovered the Grand Duke will be obliged to return to St. Petersburg, and that the command of the army will be transferred to some other person. Several officers are mentioned as likely to succeed him, and among others his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, now Lieutenant of the Caucasus; but this appears improbable, as the Emperor would hardly like, in a case of this kind, to allow one brother to take the place of another.

The excitement occasioned by the *emeute* of last week, which I have already described to you, is gradually subsiding, as is usually the case in this country. In such cases the secret police act with great independence. People, guilty or not guilty, are hurried off to the fortress on the other side of the Neva, and there dealt with in a manner which never becomes known to the outer world. No doubt some of the prisoners will be shown the way to Siberia, while others will be released; but it is a curious fact that the latter hardly ever dare to divulge the secret of how they were captured or what was done to them. Probably the blessings of freedom are so great when they once get out of prison that they do not care to risk losing them again by any act of useless indiscretion.

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